WEST Search History

DATE: Monday, December 02, 2002

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DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L6	L3 and PDZ	4	L6
L5	L4 and PDZ adj 6 domain	140788	L5
L4	L1 and FAS	3056	L4
L3	L2 and FAs	260	L3
L2	L1 and microarray	2312	L2
L1	array	523775	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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 NEWS  1           Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2  Apr 08   "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
 NEWS  3  Apr 09   BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area
 NEWS  4  Apr 09   ZDB will be removed from STN
 NEWS  5  Apr 19   US Patent Applications available in IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB
 NEWS  6  Apr 22   Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS
 NEWS  7  Apr 22   BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
 NEWS  8  Apr 22   Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available
 NEWS  9  Jun 03   New e-mail delivery for search results now available
 NEWS 10  Jun 10   MEDLINE Reload
 NEWS 11  Jun 10   PCTFULL has been reloaded
 NEWS 12  Jul 02   FOREGE no longer contains STANDARDS file segment
 NEWS 13  Jul 22   USAN to be reloaded July 28, 2002;
                   saved answer sets no longer valid
 NEWS 14  Jul 29   Enhanced polymer searching in REGISTRY
 NEWS 15  Jul 30   NETFIRST to be removed from STN
 NEWS 16  Aug 08   CANCERLIT reload
 NEWS 17  Aug 08   PHARMAMarketLetter(PHARMAML) - new on STN
 NEWS 18  Aug 08   NTIS has been reloaded and enhanced
 NEWS 19  Aug 19   Aquatic Toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE)
                   now available on STN
 NEWS 20  Aug 19   IFIPAT, IFICDB, and IFIUDB have been reloaded
 NEWS 21  Aug 19   The MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER has been reloaded
 NEWS 22  Aug 26   Sequence searching in REGISTRY enhanced
 NEWS 23  Sep 03   JAPIO has been reloaded and enhanced
 NEWS 24  Sep 16   Experimental properties added to the REGISTRY file
 NEWS 25  Sep 16   Indexing added to some pre-1967 records in CA/CAPLUS
 NEWS 26  Sep 16   CA Section Thesaurus available in CAPLUS and CA
 NEWS 27  Oct 01   CASREACT Enriched with Reactions from 1907 to 1985
 NEWS 28  Oct 21   EVENTLINE has been reloaded
 NEWS 29  Oct 24   BEILSTEIN adds new search fields
 NEWS 30  Oct 24   Nutraceuticals International (NUTRACEUT) now available on STN
 NEWS 31  Oct 25   MEDLINE SDI run of October 8, 2002
 NEWS 32  Nov 18   DKILIT has been renamed APOLLIT
 NEWS 33  Nov 25   More calculated properties added to REGISTRY

 NEWS EXPRESS  October 14 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01,
               CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 OCTOBER 2002
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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:46:33 ON 02 DEC 2002

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 28 Nov 2002 (20021128/ED)

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=> s PDZ domain
980 PDZ
185188 DOMAIN
L1 669 PDZ DOMAIN
(PDZ(W)DOMAIN)

=> s l1 and array
61715 ARRAY
L2 7 L1 AND ARRAY

=> d l2 1-7 au so py ab

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AU Kirikoshi, Hiroyuki; Katoh, Masaru
SO International Journal of Oncology (2002), 20(6), 1183-1187
CODEN: IJONES; ISSN: 1019-6439
PY 2002
AB GIPC1/GIPC, GIPC2, and GIPC3 are a family of central **PDZ-domain** proteins. GIPC1/GIPC interacts with TGF.beta. type III receptor, receptor tyrosine kinase TrkA, integrin .alpha.6A subunit, and GTPase-activating protein RGS-GAIP, while Xenopus homolog of human GIPCs interacts with Frizzled-3 (FZD3) class of WNT receptor. Here, we

Shin'ichi
SO Proceedings of the Japan Academy, Series B: Physical and Biological Sciences (2000), 76B(2), 22-27
CODEN: PJABDW; ISSN: 0386-2208
PY 2000
AB .alpha.1-Syntrophin, a member of dystrophin-assocd. proteins, is expressed at the sarcolemma and at perivascular astrocytes, and participates in protein-protein interactions through its **PDZ domain**. Aquaporin-4 (AQP4) is the predominant water channel protein in the brain, and also expressed at the sarcolemma of fast-twitch muscle fibers. AQP4 is concd. in orthogonal **array** particles (OAPs), and its expression has been reported to be decreased at the sarcolemma of dystrophin-deficient mdx mice. We examd. whether .alpha.1-syntrophin targets AQP4 at the sarcolemma. Immunohistochem. showed that AQP4 is absent at the sarcolemma in .alpha.1-syntrophin knockout mice and that its expression is also lost from the perivascular astrocyte endfeet. On the other hand, expression of AQP4 is not decreased at the sarcolemma of the knockout mice in the neonatal stage. Moreover, AQP4 is expressed in lung, stomach, and kidney of wild-type and .alpha.1-syntrophin null mice. These results show that .alpha.1-syntrophin is a key mol. to localize AQP4 to the sarcolemma of mature fast myofibers and astrocyte endfeet, but AQP4 is targeted to the plasma membrane by different mols. in lung, stomach, and kidney.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 7 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN Bartel, Paul L.; Tavtigian, Sean V.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 107 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
PY 1999
1999
1999
2002
2000
2002
AB The present invention is directed to the MMSC1 gene, its protein product and the use of the protein to (i) detect mutant MMAC1 proteins, (ii) screen for drugs which can be used for suppressing tumor growth and (iii) identify proteins which interact with the MMAC1 gene or are involved in the tumor suppression pathway of the MMAC1 gene. Yeast two-hybrid screening indicated that MMAC1 binding to a protein named MMSC1. MMSC1 has eleven PDZ domains and one or more of these domains interacts specifically with the three C-terminal amino acids of MMAC1. Specifically, **PDZ domain** no. 7 interacts with MMAC1. Since MMSC1 contains 11 PDZ domains and interacts with MMAC1, a known amino acid suppressor having a region of homol. with protein tyrosine phosphatases, MMSC1 acts as a scaffolding protein in a common biochem. pathway with MMAC1. These characteristics indicate that the interaction between MMAC1 and MMSC1 is required for the tumor suppressor activity of MMAC1.

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 7 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AU Xu, Xian-Zhong Shawn; Choudhury, Atish; Li, Xiaoling; Montell, Craig
SO Journal of Cell Biology (1998), 142(2), 545-555
CODEN: JCLBA3; ISSN: 0021-9525
PY 1998
AB The rapid activation and feedback regulation of many G protein signaling cascades raises the possibility that the crit. signaling proteins may be tightly coupled. Previous studies show that the **PDZ domain** contg. protein INAD, which functions in Drosophila vision, coordinates a signaling complex by binding directly to the light-sensitive ion channel, TRP, and to phospholipase C (PLC). The INAD signaling complex also includes rhodopsin, protein kinase C (PKC), and calmodulin, though it is not known whether these proteins bind to INAD. In the current work, we show that rhodopsin, calmodulin, and PKC assoc. with the signaling complex by direct binding to INAD. We also found that a 2nd ion

channel, TRPL, bound to INAD. Thus, most of the proteins involved directly in phototransduction appear to bind to INAD. Furthermore, we found that INAD formed homopolymers and the homomultimerization occurred through 2 PDZ domains. Thus, we propose that the INAD supramol. complex is a higher order signaling web consisting of an extended network of INAD mols. through which a G protein-coupled cascade is tethered.

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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:46:33 ON 02 DEC 2002)

     FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 08:46:40 ON 02 DEC 2002
L1          669 S PDZ DOMAIN
L2            7 S L1 AND ARRAY

=> s l1 and  tripeptide
          9209 TRIPEPTIDE
L3            3 L1 AND  TRIPEPTIDE

=> d l3 1- 3 ti au so py ab
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 4 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 3  CA  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI   Identification of mNET1 as a Candidate Ligand for the First PDZ
     Domain of MAGI-1
AU   Dobrosotskaya, Irina Y.
SO   Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications (2001), 283(4),
     969-975
     CODEN: BBRCA9; ISSN: 0006-291X
PY   2001
AB   This paper reports the identification of a Rho family nucleotide exchange
     factor termed mNET1 as a candidate-interacting partner for the first
     PDZ domain of MAGI-1, a membrane-assocd. guanylate
     kinase with inverted arrangement of protein-protein interacting modules.
     mNET1 was identified in a yeast two-hybrid screen and has a consensus
     tripeptide for PDZ domain binding at its
     extreme carboxy-terminus.  In addn. to this sequence, a cluster of basic
     residues located near the carboxy terminus is essential for the binding.
     The interaction of the first PDZ domain of MAGI-1 with
     mNET1 was documented using a variety of biochem. methods.  (c) 2001
     Academic Press.

L3   ANSWER 2 OF 3  CA  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI   The molecular interaction of Fas and FAP-1. A tripeptide blocker
     of human Fas interaction with FAP-1 promotes Fas-induced apoptosis
AU   Yanagisawa, Junn; Takahashi, Motoo; Kanki, Hiroaki; Yano-Yanagisawa,
     Hiroko; Tazunoki, Tetsushi; Sawa, Eiji; Nishitoba, Tsuyoshi; Kamishohara,
     Masaru; Kobayashi, Eiichi; Kataoka, Shiro; Sato, Takaaki
SO   Journal of Biological Chemistry (1997), 272(13), 8539-8545
     CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
PY   1997
AB   Fas (APO-1/CD95), which is a member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor
     superfamily, is a cell surface receptor that induces apoptosis.  A protein
     tyrosine phosphatase, Fas-assocd. phosphatase-1 (FAP-1), that was
     previously identified as a Fas binding protein interacts with the
     C-terminal 15 amino acids of the regulatory domain of the Fas receptor.
     To identify the minimal region of the Fas C-terminal necessary for binding
     to FAP-1, we employed an in vitro inhibition assay of Fas/FAP-1 binding
     using a series of synthetic peptides as well as a screen of random peptide
     libraries by the yeast two-hybrid system.  The results showed that the
     C-terminal three amino acids (SLV) of human Fas were necessary and
     sufficient for its interaction with the third PDZ (GLGF) domain of FAP-1.
     Furthermore, the direct cytoplasmic microinjection of this
     tripeptide (Ac-SLV) resulted in the induction of Fas-mediated
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apoptosis in a colon cancer cell line that expresses both Fas and FAP-1. Since t(S/T)X(V/L/I) motifs in the C termini of several other receptors have been shown to interact with **PDZ domain** in signal transducing mols., this may represent a general motif for protein-protein interactions with important biol. functions.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Crystal structure of a **PDZ domain**
AU Cabral, Joao H. Morais; Petosa, Carlo; Sutcliffe, Michael J.; Raza, Sami; Byron, Olwyn; Poy, Florence; Marfatia, Shirin M.; Chishti, Athar H.; Liddington, Robert C.
SO Nature (London) (1996), 382(6592), 649-652
CODEN: NATUAS; ISSN: 0028-0836
PY 1996
AB PDZ domains (also known as DHR domains or GLGF repeats) are .apprx.90-residue repeats found in a no. of proteins implicated in ion-channel and receptor clustering, and the linking of receptors to effector enzymes. PDZ domains are protein-recognition modules; some recognize proteins contg. the consensus C-terminal **tripeptide** motif S/TXV with high specificity. Other PDZ domains form homotypic dimers: the **PDZ domain** of the neuronal enzyme nitric oxide synthase binds to the **PDZ domain** of PSD-95, an interaction that has been implicated in its synaptic assocn. This report describes the crystal structure of the third **PDZ domain** of the human homolog of the Drosophila disks-large tumor-suppressor gene product, DlgA. It consists of a 5-stranded antiparallel .beta.-barrel flanked by 3 .alpha.-helixes. A groove runs over the surface of the domain, ending in a conserved hydrophobic pocket and a buried arginine; this may be the binding site for the C-terminal peptide.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
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AU Cabral, Joao H. Morais; Petosa, Carlo; Sutcliffe, Michael J.; Raza, Sami; Byron, Olwyn; Poy, Florence; Marfatia, Shirin M.; Chishti, Athar H.; Liddington, Robert C.
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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:46:33 ON 02 DEC 2002)

     FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 08:46:40 ON 02 DEC 2002
L1           669 S PDZ DOMAIN
L2             7 S L1 AND ARRAY
L3             3 S L1 AND  TRIPEPTIDE

=> log y
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